

Information

From RE 12 55 2
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Mother of Dr. Bohdan Kentrzhynskyi and his brother Taras arrived to Sweden from Volynia (Ukrainian SSR) and Poland respectively.

About 17 December 1957 arrived by plane from Warsaw to Stockholm the mother of Dr. Bohdan Kentrzhynskyi and his brother who came by train through East Germany. Kentrzhynskyi's mother lived in the city of Dubno, Volynia and his brother Taras for the last 3 years in Poland. In summer 1957 Taras went from Poland to visit his mother in Dubno and afterwards she arrived to Poland to visit her son Taras. In 1944/1945 the mother and Taras were deported to Siberia and supposed to returned to Volynia in 1947. Taras managed to receive Polish citizenship and went to Poland supposedly in 1953/1954 and the mother lived all that time in Dubno, Volynia.

Taras Kentrzhynskyi informs that he received the visa to visit his brother Bohdan in Sweden. In the meantime his mother arrived to him from Volynia on a Soviet passport for interior use only. With this passport Taras went to the Polish passport bureau and asked for visa to Sweden for his mother. A army officer ~~look~~ examined the passport and replied that this passport is not valid for visa abroad. In turn another employee examined the passport and agreed to stamp an exit visa. A similar procedure took place in the Swedish consulate and in the East German consulate. The latter, because it was no place in the passport for their visa glued in a piece of paper with their transit visa. Finally mother left by plane and Taras by train.

The general info given by the mother and Taras:
In 1947 after their return from Siberia mother and Taras lived with friends, because they had no place of their own. At midnight of the same day they got a visit from 3 armed men in MVD uniforms (one was in officer's uniform the others in uniform of the rank). The men introduced themselves as Ukrainian partisans who have to care for them. And indeed for the whole period of time they were living with that friend, the partisans supplied them with food and clothing.

Taras informs that in summer 1957 at the time of his visit to mother, few hours after his arrival many people filled the house. Windows were screened, vodka was put on the table and political conversation started. Taras found it impossible to deny the possibility of war in a short period of time, because all desire war very much and they hope it will come soon. Taras also stated that the people in Ukraine are well informed about the Ukrainian migration and its activity and that information he received from his brother in Stockholm actually was no news for him.

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Mother and Taras state that there is not any more any unconscious Ukrainian man or woman in Ukraine. Those deported to Siberia return as vigorous Ukrainian patriots. They gave an example of a girl who at the time of her deportation to Siberia from Polossia was unconscious of her Ukrainian nationality. She came back as a Ukrainian patriot and functioned as a courier between Polesia and Lviv.

According to the words of a KVD major " we thought they are bandits and realized they are a strong and well organized conspiratorial organization which we are unable to destroy" (about Ukrainian Underground).

Living conditions in Ukraine are now somewhat better comparing with the post-war period. But ~~the~~ living conditions do not satisfy the Ukrainian people who desire freedom.

Arrival of a Jew from Ukraine to Israel in May 1957.

"Svoboda" received a letter from Israel signed Khaim Dendeches. In the letter Khaim D. informs that he studied journalism at the Ukrainian university in Lviv till May 1957, as well as Ukrainian language and Literature. After his arrival in Israel he was unable to find there anybody who would know the Ukrainian language or were interested in it. He himself does not know hebrew. Finally from Mr. Y. B. Margolin he received the address of "Svoboda" and so he writes and asks for becoming a steady reporter to that paper. He pointed out that he is not acquainted with Ukrainian emigre affairs because in Lviv he was unable to get acquainted with, and he knows Ukrainian problems in Ukraine only. In the letter he informs with regret that Mr. Margolin does not know Ukrainian either, and does not read "Svoboda".

(Note: Yu. B. Margolin is the author of "Puteshestvie v Stranu Zz-Ka" a book published by the Publishing House named after Chekhov in New York in 1952).

"Svoboda" replied to Khaim D. that they will inquire with Mr. Margolin and hopes to accept him as correspondent. They also pointed out that "Svoboda" is a anti-Communist paper. The address given by Khaim D. to "Svoboda" is:

Chaim Dendeches
c/o I. Dubocki
Hagana St. 25
Rechovot, Israel.

Kacz

Yor. Kaczak - the name

in the name of the

is waiting for the

South American people

to return - they are

preparing a political

movement to work

South American - work

to inform him of food

situation in USSR